

Tracks

Winter 2002 • Free To Hunters and Anglers

Inside This Issue:

- Complete List of Every “Huntable” and “Fishable” Wildlife Area & Ecological Reserve in California
- Chronic Wasting Disease & California
- Summary of Hunting Regulations
- And More!



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Winter 2002
Issue #26

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Tracks

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Frequently Asked Questions About the 2002/2003 Waterfowl Hunting Regulations

by Dan Yparraguirre

What were the duck season recommendations from the DFG to the Fish and Game Commission?

After considering the status of local duck stocks and other species from the mid-continent region that are important to the harvest in California, the DFG recommended an 86-day duck season with an overall daily bag limit of seven ducks, containing no more than five mallards and two hen mallards (other species restrictions unchanged from previous years). In the Balance of State Zone, where most duck hunting occurs in California, the proposed dates were Nov. 2, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003. The season length and timing were expected to reduce the harvest of local ducks by about 35 percent.

After receiving input from the public and the Commission, the DFG offered an alternative 74-day split season, from Oct. 26 through Nov. 10, and from Nov. 30 through Jan. 26. Even though this alternative opens the duck season earlier, the shorter season length is expected to result in a local duck harvest level that is similar to the original 86-day recommendation.

Why are the regulations in California more restrictive than those offered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Regulations proposed by the USFWS are established through the Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) process. This process only considers the status of mid-continent mallards and their habitats. It does not take into account the status of local duck stocks and other species. The Pacific Flyway Council, which is made up of state wildlife agency directors or their designees, recommended the AHM "moderate package" which consisted of an 86-day duck season.

Breeding duck populations in California are at a record low after three years of decline. Ducks that breed in Canada are also at lower levels with a poor outlook for production this year. Thus, more conservative hunting regulations were warranted. A shorter hunting season for Northern Pintail, the most numerous duck in California during winter, increases the liability of hunters during that period when duck season is open but pintail season is closed.

(continued)



Snow geese. Photo by Alan Justice.

(continued from page 3)

Why not just reduce the daily bag limit instead of shortening the season?

Reductions in bag limit are only marginally effective at reducing harvests because the daily bag limit is seldom achieved by most hunters.

Restrictions in season length, on the other hand, reduce hunting effort and overall harvest.

When the duck season was shortened in 1988 from 93 days to 59 days, the harvest dropped by about 37 percent. Compare that to an analysis prepared by the USFWS that indicates a reduction in the daily bag limit from seven ducks to five ducks would be expected to reduce harvest by less than 5 percent. To reduce harvest by about 30 percent would require a two-bird-per-day limit (a 71 percent reduction in bag limit).

Why is the Northern Pintail season shorter than the general duck season?

The Northern Pintail breeding population reached a record low of 1.8 million breeding birds in 2002. Unlike most other species of prairie-nesting ducks, pintail did not recover from the drought of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The annual population estimates contained in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's annual report can be found at <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov/reports/status02/waterfowl.pdf>.

Managers are convinced that the reason for the long-term decline in pintail is related to changes in land use practices and drought on the breeding grounds. Pintail harvests have been significantly reduced with the one-bird-daily bag, however, further declines in the breeding populations would likely result in closed seasons in the future. The shorter season was imposed by the USFWS to provide limited hunting opportunity while decreasing the likelihood of closed seasons in the future.

Why was the Canvasback season closed?

The USFWS established a population goal and harvest strategy for canvasbacks. The combination of the goal and harvest strategy, and the poor habitat conditions in 2002 require a closed season in 2002-2003. The Flyway Councils in July 2002 recommended revisions to the population goal and harvest strategy, however the USFWS believes a more thorough exploration of the biological and regulatory implications is needed.

What are the rules for the special youth hunting days during the split in the season in the Balance of State and Southern San Joaquin Valley zones?

The Fish and Game Commission adopted regulations that allow two additional Youth Duck Hunting Days during the splits in the duck season in the Balance of State and the Southern San Joaquin Valley zones. In the Balance of State Zone these days are Nov. 16 and 17, 2002; in the Southern San Joaquin Zone, the dates are Nov. 9 and 10, 2002.

To participate, youths must be 15 years of age or younger and accompanied by a non-hunting adult. During the November Youth Hunting Days, goose and pheasant hunting seasons are open, so in order for youths to hunt ducks, at least one accompanying adult must not possess a firearm while the youths are duck hunting. Additionally, *during the November Youth Hunts, the pintail season is closed.* This differs from the other Youth Hunts where young hunters will be able to take a pintail each day.

Did the rules on spinning wing decoys change?

No. However, hunters who intend to use spinning wing decoys should be aware that in the Balance of State Zone, the second part of the duck season will open on Saturday, Nov. 30 but electronic or mechanical spinning wing decoys are not allowed until Sunday, Dec. 1.

Dan Yparraguirre is a wildlife biologist and statewide coordinator of the DFG's migratory game bird program.

Ask A Warden

by Lt. Liz Schwall

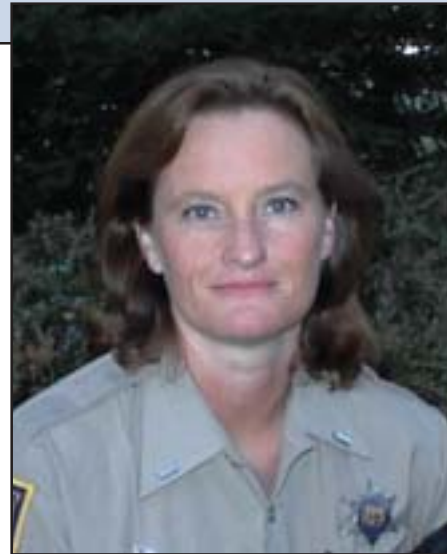
Question: I plan to hunt ducks in another state. I have purchased the non-resident hunting license and state duck stamp. I have also purchased a federal duck stamp. When I return to California, will I be required to purchase an additional federal duck stamp to put on my California hunting license?

Answer: The law requires that you purchase (and sign) a federal waterfowl stamp before hunting migratory waterfowl. Once that stamp is in your possession it's good for the season. You do not need to purchase an additional federal stamp even when hunting in another state. You will need to have your federal duck stamp on your person when hunting waterfowl. And of course, when waterfowl hunting in California, you'll need your resident license with a California state duck stamp affixed to it.

Question: I plan on hunting ducks in Mexico this winter. When I return to California, am I bound by the California possession limit laws (i.e., five ducks)?

Answer: No. You will be permitted to bring into the U.S. the maximum number of ducks permitted by Mexican authorities to be taken in one day. Additionally, if your Mexican hunting permit has been date stamped on the first day you hunted in Mexico, you can bring into the U.S. the applicable Mexican possession limit for each day hunted during the trip. Some other things to remember:

- Ducks brought into the U.S. from Mexico need to be dressed, with the head and feet removed. This is a disease control measure enforced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- One wing must remain fully feathered for species identification.
- You *cannot* transport another person's ducks into the U.S. This is true even if the owner has tagged the ducks with identifying information.
- Upon entering the U.S., you will need to submit the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's "Declaration of Importation" (form number 3177) which is available at many border entry stations or any U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service office.
- You will also need to complete the California DFG's "Declaration of Entry" which can be obtained from the DFG Web site at:
www.dfg.ca.gov/fg_comm/declaration.html



Lt. Liz Schwall is the statewide coordinator of the CalTIP program. She can be reached via email at lschwall@dfg.ca.gov.

Question: What is the CalTIP Program?

Answer: CalTIP (Californians Turn In Poachers and Polluters) is a confidential secret witness program that allows private citizens to provide the DFG with factual information leading to the arrest of poachers and polluters. The caller is eligible for a cash reward if his/her information leads to a citation or an arrest.

Poaching can involve hunting out of season, taking overlimits, and the killing of protected wildlife. Lesser known but equally devastating crimes against wildlife include the illegal collection of native reptiles for commercial trade, the illegal collection of duck and goose eggs from the state's marshlands, and the insidious practice of transporting and introducing non-native, undesirable fish (like northern pike and white bass) into California's lakes and rivers.

Pollution can involve the illegal dumping of industrial hazardous waste as well as illegal disposal of household waste.

The CalTIP program, introduced in California in 1981, gives Californians an opportunity to help protect the state's fish and wildlife resources by reporting crimes against wildlife. The toll free telephone number operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. You may remain anonymous. The CalTIP number is 1-888-DFG-CALTIP (1-888-334-2258).

Why Are Goose Closures Needed?

by Melanie Weaver

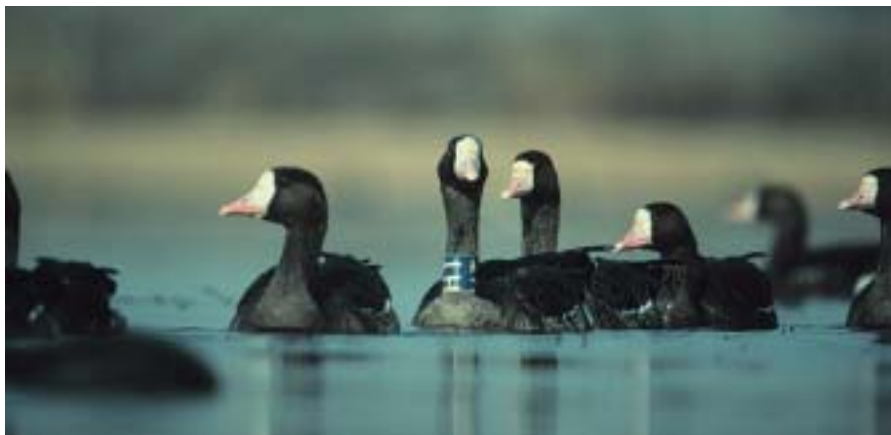
Current hunting regulations close the white-fronted goose season after Dec. 14 in the West Sacramento Valley special management area and prohibit the take of Canada geese all season long in the East Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley special management areas. The closures, established by federal regulations, have two objectives:

1. Reduce the harvest of tule greater white-fronted geese in the West Sacramento Valley area;
2. Protect Aleutian Canada geese in the other management areas.

Protecting the Tule White-fronted Goose From Over-harvest

The greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) is an abundant and common winter visitor in California. The American Ornithologists' Union recognizes two subspecies of white-fronts in North America: Tule (*A. a. gambelli*) and Pacific (*A. a. frontalis*). The two subspecies are very similar in appearance but are differentiated by size and color (see photo, below). Tule white-fronted geese tend to be much larger than Pacific white-fronts, have less speckling on their breast and are darker in color, especially on the head and neck.

Recent population counts for the Pacific Flyway indicate there are more than 400,000 white-fronts, the vast majority of which are Pacifics. In fact, the population estimates for Pacifics exceed the Flyway's management objectives for this population. On the other hand, the most current population estimate for Tule geese is only about 7,000 birds—less than two percent of the Flyway's total white-front population.



Fall migration for all white-fronts from the breeding grounds begins mid-August and arrival in the Sacramento Valley occurs throughout November. Important fall staging areas include Summer Lake Wildlife Area and Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in southeastern Oregon and the Klamath Basin in northcentral California. Although many white-fronts stop at these and other staging areas during their fall migration, some birds fly directly to their wintering grounds.

By late October, most white-fronts are in the Sacramento Valley on and around the Sacramento NWR Complex. As winter progresses, Pacifics spread out in the Sacramento Valley extending to the northern portion of the San Joaquin Valley. White-fronts that occur in the southern San Joaquin Valley late in winter are thought to be birds migrating north from wintering areas in Mexico.

Most Tule white-fronts spend the entire winter on the Sacramento NWR complex and the surrounding rice but a small number may be found in the Suisun and Napa marshes later in the winter. Tule geese fitted with radio collars in the 1990s confirmed the preference for the west side of the Sacramento Valley, particularly the Sacramento NWR Complex. Both Tule and Pacific geese feed primarily in harvested rice fields while roosting and loafing in seasonally flooded alkali and tuberous bulrush marshes.

Because of the comparatively low population of Tule geese, hunting mortality is a concern. The Dec. 15 closure was established to minimize the take of Tule geese. Because Tule geese are relatively sedentary in the Sacramento Valley throughout the winter, the dispersal of Pacifics by mid-December results in Tules being a higher proportion of the white-fronts in the closure

Tule geese are larger than Pacific white-fronts, darker in color and adults have less speckling on their breasts. Photo courtesy U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Aleutian Canada geese have recovered to more than 36,000 birds. Photo courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

area. The closure area was established in 1975 to eliminate the harvest of the then-endangered Aleutian Canada goose. The closure was expanded in the 1980s to include Cackling Canada geese and Pacific white-fronts. At that time, both populations were at record low levels. While population estimates for Pacific white-fronts have rebounded, from about 93,000 to more than 400,000, Tule goose numbers have remained stable at only 5,500 - 7,000 birds.

The closure area is only on the west side of the Sacramento Valley because radio telemetry studies indicate that Tule geese occur almost entirely in the Sacramento Valley—especially in and around the Sacramento, Delevan, and Colusa NWRs. Measurements of white-fronts taken at check stations in the region indicate Tule geese make up a disproportionately large percentage of the total white-front harvest on the public hunting areas.

Tule white-fronts are the rarest geese in North America. With the current understanding of Tule goose abundance and distribution, conservative hunting regulations in the West Sacramento Valley special management area are considered to be responsible management. The DFG recognizes the increasing population of Pacific white-fronts and has made several recommendations to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to liberalize hunting regulations for these birds in both the Northeastern and Balance of State zones. As a result, the Northeastern zone has gone from a 23 day season with a one bird daily limit, to a 44 day season with a two bird daily bag limit, and to a 100 day season this year. The Balance of State zone has gone from a 65 day season with a one bird daily limit, to a 79 day season with a two bird daily bag limit, and finally to an 86 day season this year. Learning more about the distribution and population size of Tule white-fronts along the Pacific Flyway will likely be a priority in the soon-to-be revised management plan for this population.

Continued Protection For Aleutians

The North Coast, East Sacramento Valley, and San Joaquin Valley Canada goose closures were established to protect the then-endangered Aleutian Canada goose. Aleutian Canada geese have since been delisted and have recovered to more than 36,000 birds. The DFG recommended that the East Sacramento Valley and North Coast closures be eliminated for the 2002-2003 waterfowl season. Al-



though the Pacific Flyway Council and the USFWS agreed to remove the North Coast closure, the Council rejected the recommendation to remove the East Sacramento Valley closure.

A limited five-day hunt is now allowed in November for all Canada geese in both Humboldt and Del Norte counties, to alleviate goose depredation while applying only limited hunting pressure on the increasing Aleutian Canada goose population. The recommendation to eliminate the East Sacramento Valley closure area was denied over concerns that the limited number of cackling Canada geese in California would be affected and that hunting in the Sacramento Valley would do little to alleviate depredation on the north coast. The DFG did not recommend a spring hunt, when depredation is at its worst on the north coast, due to resource and social concerns.

The interim harvest strategy for Aleutian Canada geese allows for the removal of statewide take prohibitions and the maintenance of Canada goose closures in specific areas of California. These areas may be modified where necessary in response to distributional changes of Aleutian geese or to address depredation complaints. An interim population objective of 40,000 birds was established in the first flyway management plan.

Melanie Weaver is a wildlife biologist with the DFG's waterfowl program.

Ask A Biologist

In light of all the questions we've received about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in deer and elk, this edition of Ask A Biologist addresses the most frequently asked questions about CWD-related issues.

Question: What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

Answer: Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a fatal neurological disease found in wild deer and elk herds in limited areas of Colorado, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and New Mexico. It has also been found in captive, farmed elk in seven states. CWD was first observed in 1967 in captive deer at a research facility in Colorado. CWD belongs to a family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. The agent that causes this disease has not been confirmed, but is widely believed to be an infectious protein called a "prion."

There are four predominant variants of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies that affect animals: scrapie in sheep, bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle (sometimes referred to as Mad Cow Disease), transmissible mink encephalopathy, and CWD in deer and elk.

Also within this family are two main variants which affect humans: Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), which occurs naturally in about one of every one million people; and new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD), which has been linked to the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle herds in Great Britain.

Question: How is CWD transmitted?

Answer: The origin and mode of transmission of CWD are unknown. Based on epidemiology of the disease, transmission is thought to be lateral (animal to animal). Transmission by feed is not believed to occur as affected animals have been fed a wide variety of feedstuffs.

Question: What is the DFG doing to protect California's deer?

Answer: In 1999 the DFG began a CWD surveillance program for wild, free-ranging deer. More than 450 deer have been sampled and tested. All tests have been negative for CWD. The DFG has plans to continue the surveillance program indefinitely. California is considered a "low risk" state for CWD as the importation of elk was banned by the state legislature in the early 1980s and elk ranching is not allowed. All deer importations are closely regulated by the DFG resulting in few deer being imported into the state during the past 20 years.

Question: What symptoms do CWD-infected deer and elk exhibit?

Answer: The most obvious and consistent symptom of CWD is chronic weight loss. Other symptoms include increased drinking and urination, excessive salivation, teeth grinding, and behavioral changes, including listlessness, lowering of the head, blank facial expression, and repetitive walking. CWD-affected animals have ranged in age from 17 months to 15 years of age. Duration of illness varies from several days to a year; however, most affected animals succumb to CWD after a 3-4 month illness. The incubation period for CWD is estimated to range from 17 months to 36 months.



Chronic Wasting Disease can infect elk, mule deer (pictured) and white-tailed deer. DFG file photo.

Question: How is CWD diagnosed?

Answer: Currently, there are no live-animal diagnostic tests for CWD. Diagnosis of CWD is based on diagnostic procedures performed after death, including necropsy, histopathology, and immuno-histochemistry. Gross lesions seen at necropsy which reflect the symptoms of CWD, are emaciation and aspiration pneumonia (which may be the actual cause of death). On histopathology, microscopic lesions of CWD in the central nervous system resemble those of other spongiform encephalopathies. Using a special technique called immunohistochemistry, the laboratory can test brain tissues for the presence of the prion protein which is present in animals suffering from CWD.

Deer/Elk Hunters Affected By Emergency CWD Regulation

It's a frightening situation with an uncertain outcome: Chronic Wasting Disease, or CWD, has been found in captive and wild deer and elk herds in ten states. No one knows how it is transmitted and there is no test to detect it in live animals. There is no cure for CWD, which is always fatal.

In Wisconsin, where CWD has ravaged whitetailed deer populations, wildlife officials have killed 25,000 deer in the contaminated area in an effort to halt the disease's spread.

Wildlife officials here in California are testing hundreds of deer every year to make sure the disease hasn't insinuated itself into our own deer herds. Other states, where the disease has not been found, have similar surveillance programs.

Since researchers aren't sure how CWD is transmitted, California has taken a very cautious approach. California hunters who harvest a deer or elk out-of-state are facing strict guidelines for bringing the carcass home.

Under an emergency regulation adopted by the California Fish and Game Commission on Aug. 30, 2002, out-of-state carcasses must be free of tissues that may carry the disease—namely, the brain, spinal column and lymphatic tissues—before being brought into California.

Whole carcasses can be transported into California only if they are to be submitted to a commercial meat processor within 72 hours of entry. Heads for taxidermy can be transported into the State only if they are to be

submitted to a taxidermist within 72 hours of entry. All discarded portions must be disposed of in a landfill approved for carcass disposal or incinerated by the meat processor or taxidermist.

Otherwise, it is mandatory that hunters process the carcasses out-of-state. In addition to fully processed cuts of meat, the DFG will allow the following body parts into California:

- quarters or other portions of meat with no spinal column or head attached;
- hides with no heads attached;
- clean skull plates with antlers attached;
- antlers only;
- finished taxidermy heads;
- upper canine teeth.

In addition to the regulation, some commercial meat processors may adopt their own rules that restrict or ban carcasses from infected states. Hunters who plan to bring back a whole carcass from CWD-endemic states should first verify that their commercial meat processor will accept the carcass.

While the emergency regulation is intended to protect California deer herds, what about the humans who consume venison? According to the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC), "although it is generally prudent to avoid consuming food derived from any animal with evidence of CWD, to date, there is no evidence that CWD has been transmitted or can be transmitted to humans under natural conditions." However, based on recommendations from state agencies, it is suggested that hunters follow simple precautions when hunting:

- Wear rubber gloves when field dressing carcasses;
- Bone out meat from the animal;
- Minimize the handling of brain and spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes and avoid consuming these tissues; and
- Wash hands and instruments thoroughly after field dressing is completed.

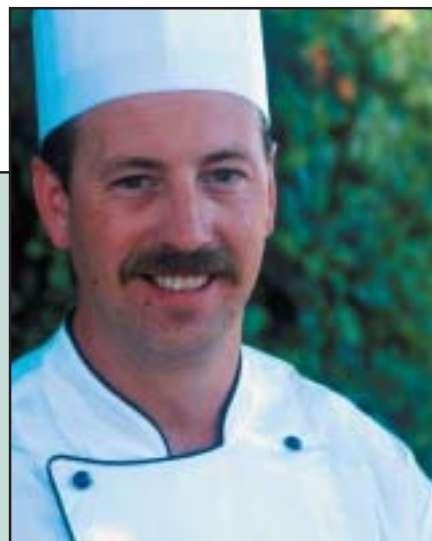
For more information about CWD, visit the DFG Web site at: www.dfg.ca.gov/hunting/wasting.html.



States where Chronic Wasting Disease has been found.

The Final Reward

by Chef Kirk Williams, CEC, CCE



*Chef Kirk Williams can be contacted via email.
His address is: chefkirk@juno.com.*

Duck Prosciutto with Melon Chutney and Port Syrup

Duck Prosciutto

2 ea. Large Duck Breasts, boneless
3 tbsp. Kosher Salt
1 tbsp. Granulated Sugar
1 tsp. Black Pepper, ground
½ tsp. Paprika

Port Syrup^¼

1 cup Port Wine
½ cup Chicken Broth

4 ea. Duck Livers, rinsed and towel dried
t.t. Salt and Pepper
¼ cup Port

Melon Chutney

¼ tsp. Fresh Ginger, minced
2 tbsp. Brown Sugar
4 tbsp. Rice Wine Vinegar
3 tbsp. Shallots, minced
1/8 tsp. Cinnamon, ground
2 ea. Sprig Cilantro
tsp Cumin, ground
½ cup Melon Scrap
2/3 cup Melon, medium diced
1 ea. Ripe Cantaloupe

- 1. Make the Prosciutto:** Trim the skin from the duck breast leaving a thin, 1/8" layer of fat. Sprinkle the breasts with the combined seasonings completely coating the entire breasts. Marinate overnight, uncovered on a plate. The following day, wrap in cheesecloth and tie in twine, maintaining the natural shape of the breast. Hang from a rack in the refrigerator for 10 to 21 days. It will become dryer and firmer as it ages.
- 2. Make the Chutney:** Place all of the ingredients except the diced melon in a saucepan and bring just to a simmer. Place in a blender and puree smooth.
- 3. Prepare the Melon Rings:** Peel the melon and cut into 4 equal wedges. Using a 3" round cookie cutter or knife cut a disc from the middle of the melon wedge. Using a 1 ½" round cookie cutter, cut a disc from the middle of the first disc. Trim the ring to ¾" thick. Repeat to make 4 rings. Reserve the scraps.
- 4. Prepare the Port Syrup:** Combine the port and chicken broth. Bring to a simmer and continue to reduce by approximately 2/3 over low heat until the sauce thickens and coats the back of a spoon. Reserve.
- 5. Sear the Duck Breast:** Remove the duck from the cheesecloth. In a hot skillet over medium heat, add the duck breast, skin side down, allowing the skin to crisp for approximately 4 minutes. Remove from the pan and rest at room temperature. Reserve the duck fat for cooking the livers.
- 6. Cook the Duck Livers:** Rinse and dry the livers on a paper towel. Season the livers with salt and pepper. Place in the hot pan and fry 2 minutes on each side. Remove from the pan.
- 7. Finish the Dish:** Degrease the cooking pan. Add the melon rings and slightly warm on each side. Remove and place each on a serving plate. Add the diced melon to the pan and warm throughout. Stir in the chutney puree and bring to a simmer. Place each melon ring in the center of a plate and generously fill with chutney. Slice the duck on the bias as thinly as possible. Drape 3 slices of prosciutto over each melon ring. Place a liver on each and drizzle with the port glaze. Garnish with fresh cilantro. Serves 4.

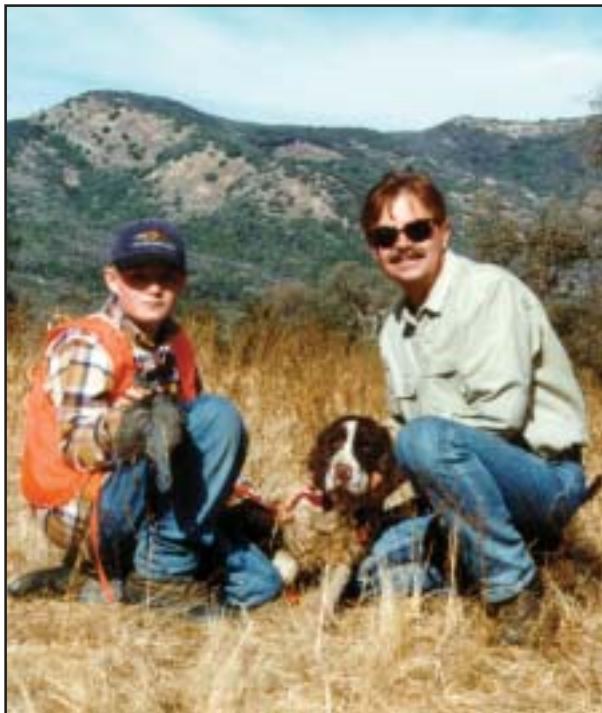


Hunting & Fishing California's Wildlife Areas & Ecological Reserves

The DFG manages nearly 200 state wildlife areas and ecological reserves totaling more than 760,000 acres. The state acquired these areas to protect and enhance habitat for wildlife species, and to provide the public with

wildlife-related recreational uses. Most of the wildlife areas, and more than half of the ecological reserves, are open to hunting and/or fishing.

On the next 12 pages are descriptions of, and directions to, every state wildlife area and ecological reserve that allows either hunting or fishing. The descriptions indicate whether the area has restroom facilities, boat access and/or an information kiosk. Areas that provide disabled access are indicated with a "D." Areas where boat access is limited to hand-carried boats are indicated with an "H."



Editor's Note: As Tracks went to press, a decision on fisheries management in the Channel Islands was still pending. As a result, information about the DFG's offshore ecological reserves that allow fishing was deleted from this publication. Look for an update on this issue in the next edition of Tracks. For more information, visit the DFG's Marine Region Web site at: www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd.

DFG file photos.

Northern California- North Coast Region (1)



Northern California-North Coast Region (1)

	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	InfoCenter/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Ash Creek WA	1	(530) 294-5824	•	•		•	•	Modoc/Lassen Co. Hwy 299, 4 mi NE of Bieber. Area is adjacent to Ash Creek, upstream from Bieber-Lookout Rd.
Bass Hill WA	2	(530) 254-6808	•					Lassen Co. 6 mi southeast of Susanville, adjacent to Hwy 395.
Big Lagoon WA	3	(707) 445-6493	•	•	•			Humboldt Co. Hwy 101, 3 mi north of Patricks Point, 34 mi N of Eureka.
Biscar WA	4	(530) 254-6808	•	•	•			Lassen Co. Karlo Rd. W of Hwy 395 in Secret Valley.
Butte Valley WA	5	(530) 398-4627	•		•	•	•	Siskiyou Co. 5 mi W of Macdoel & Hwy 97.
Cantara/Ney Springs WA	6	(530) 225-2300		•				Siskiyou Co. 3 mi south of Mt Shasta City on the Sacramento River.
Cinder Flats WA	7	(530) 225-2300	•					Shasta Co. From Redding, 58 mi east on Hwy 299, 4 mi south on Cassel Rd. to Cassel, east 2 mi on Cassel Fall River Rd, then 2 mi north.
Crescent City Marsh WA	8	(707) 464-2523		•				Del Norte Co. Hwy 101 to Sand Mine Rd to Humboldt Rd and Bluff Rd.
Doyle WA	9	(530) 254-6808	•					Lassen Co. 2 mi N of Doyle at Laver Crossing, County Road 346, east of Hwy 395 to Hackstaff Rd.
Eel River WA	10	(707) 445-6493	•	•				Humboldt Co. 6 mi SW of Eureka, off Hwy 101.
Elk Creek Wetlands WA	11	(707) 464-2523		•				Del Norte Co. Hwy 101 to Elk Valley Rd.
Elk River WA	12	(707) 445-6493	•	•				Humboldt Co. 2 mi S of Eureka, E of Hwy 101.
Fay Slough WA	13	(530) 225-2300	•					Humboldt Co. 1.5 mi N of Eureka, off Hwy 101.
Honey Lake WA	14	(530) 254-6644	•	•		•	•	Lassen Co. From Susanville, proceed N on Hwy 395 approximately 25 mi, turn south on Mapes Rd., proceed 3 mi to DFG Rd., turn east; DFG office is 1.5 mi.
Horseshoe Ranch WA	15	(530) 459-3926	•					Siskiyou Co. 14 mi N of Yreka. Take the Hornbrook exit off I-5 and proceed east (right) on Copco Rd. for 10 mi to the confluence of Scotch and Camp creeks; turn left into the entrance of the wildlife area
Lake Earl WA	16	(707)464-2523	•	•	•		•	Del Norte Co. 5 mi N of Crescent City
Mad River Slough WA	17	(707) 445-6493	•					Humboldt Co. 1/2 mile west of Arcata, off Samoa Blvd.
Mouth of Cottonwood Creek WA	18	(530) 225-2317	•	•				Shasta Co. 10 mi E of Cottonwood, where Cottonwood Creek enters the Sacramento River. Walk-in access is adjacent to Adobe Rd., Hacienda Rd. intersection
Pine Creek WA	19	(530) 225-2300	•	•				Modoc Co. Hwy 395 S of Alturas to Parker Creek Rd to Road 115 to Pine Creek Rd.
Shasta Valley WA	20	(530) 459-3926	•	•	•	•	•	Siskiyou Co. 8 mi east of Yreka. From Montague proceed 1-1/2 mi E on Ball Mountain/Little Shasta Rd to the area headquarters entrance
Silver Creek WA	21	(530) 225-2300	•					Lassen Co. 10 mi south of Eagleville on SE side of Warner Mts.
Surprise Valley WA	22	(530) 233-3581	•					Modoc Co. 9 mi south of Cedarville, on County Road 1
Tehama WA	23	(530) 597-2201	•	•				Tehama Co. 3 mi S of the town of Paynes Creek, on Plum Creek Rd.
Waukell Creek WA	24	(707) 464-2523	•					Del Norte Co. 1 mi S of Klamath on East side of Hwy 101
Willow Creek WA	25	(530) 254-6644	•					Lassen Co. From the town of Susanville proceed 16 mi N on State Route 139
Ecological Reserves								
China Point ER	26	(530) 225-2300	•	•				Siskiyou County. Hwy 96 to Happy Camp, exit Washington Street. East on China Grade Road to reserve. Closed Feb 15 - July 31. Fishing permitted by boats launched and operated in Klamath River.
Dales Lake ER	27	(530) 225-2300	•					Tehama County. Hwy 36 east from Red Bluff. Left on Manton Road. Reserve is 1/2 mile past Dales Station on west side of road.

Sacramento Valley- Central Sierra Region (2)



DFG map : LFM/TC TURNER

Sacramento Valley-Central Sierra Region (2)

	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	Info Center/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Antelope Valley WA	28	(916) 358-2900	•					Sierra Co. 4 mi SW of Loyalton
Colusa Bypass WA	29	(916) 358-2900	•					Colusa Co. About 1.5 mi N of Colusa between Sacramento River and Butte Creek. From Colusa, go N on River Road for 1.5 mi, then E on Laux Rd. for 1.5 mi to parking area
Coon Hollow WA	30	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Butte Co. 23 mi NE of Paradise, Humbug Summit Rd.
Crocker Meadows WA	31	(916) 358-2900	•					Plumas Co. 2 mi N of Beckworth and Hwy 70
Daugherty Hill WA	32	(916) 358-2900	•					Yuba Co. 17 mi E of Marysville. From Marysville, take Hwy 20 to Marysville Rd; proceed N (left) on Marysville Rd. to Dolan Harding Rd., and then E (right)
Decker Island WA	33	(916) 358-2900	•		•			Solano Co. 3 mi S of Rio Vista at the north end of Decker Island on the Sacramento River. Access by boat only
Feather River WA	34	(916) 358-2900	•	•	•			Yuba Co. 10 mi S of Marysville and Yuba City on Feather River. Access from Star Bend fishing access on Feather River Blvd
Fremont Weir WA	35	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Yolo Co. 3 mi SE of Knights Landing off CR 116 on the Sacramento River
Gray Lodge WA	36	(530) 846-3315	D	•		•	•	Sutter/ Butte Co. From Gridley (Hwy 99) proceed 5 mi W on the Gridley-Colusa Rd, turn S (left) on Pennington Rd. and travel 3 mi to check station
Hallelujah Junction WA	37	(916) 358-2900	•					Sierra Co. Approx. 11 mi E of Loyalton, 1 mile W of the California-Nevada border and roughly bisected by Hwy 395
Heenan Lake WA	38	(916) 358-2900	•	•			•	Alpine Co. Approx. 8 mi SE of Markleeville off Hwy 89 (Restrooms only during fishing season)
Hope Valley WA	39	(916) 358-2900	•	D				Alpine Co. Junction of Hwy 88 and 89 on the Caspian River
Lower Sherman Island WA	40	(916) 358-2900	•	•	•			Hwy 160 to Sherman Island Rd. to Mayberry Solano Co. Slough near confluence of Sacramento River
Miner Slough WA	41	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Solano Co. About 10 mi N of Rio Vista at the junction of Miner Slough and Cache Slough
Oroville WA	42	(530) 538-2236	•	•	•		•	Butte Co. W of Oroville and S of Hwy 162, adjacent to the Feather River. The Thermalito Unit is 5 mi W of Oroville, E of Hwy 99
Putah Creek WA	43	(916) 358-2900	•	•	•			Yolo Co. 10 mi W of Winters on Hwy 128
Red Lake WA	44	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Alpine Co. 1 mi E of Carson Pass and Hwy 88
Sacramento River WA	45	(916) 358-2900	•	•	•			Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Butte Co. Consists of a number of disjunct units along the Sacramento River that are separated by private land
Smithneck Creek WA	46	(916) 358-2900		•				Sierra Co. 2 mi SE of Loyalton; Smithneck Rd via Sierra Brooks
Spenceville WA	47	(530) 538-2236	•	•				Yuba Co. 15 mi E of Marysville; proceed about 18 mi E on Hwy 20 to Smartsville Rd. Proceed S (right) on Smartsville Road about 1 mi to area
Sutter Bypass WA	48	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Sutter Co. About. 10 mi S of Sutter, where Reclamation Rd. crosses Tisdale Weir
Truckee River WA	49	(916) 358-2900	D	•				Nevada Co. This wildlife area consists of four units located at and downstream of the town of Truckee
Upper Butte Basin WA	50	(530) 982-2169	•	•				Butte, Glenn Co. 11 mi W of Gridley along Butte Creek; 7 Mile Rd and Nelson Rd.; Butte Creek and Hwy 162
Warner Valley WA	51	(916) 358-2900	•	•				Butte, Glenn Co. 10 mi NW of Lake Almanor and Chester; Red Bluff Rd to Warner Valley Rd.
White Slough WA	52	(916) 358-2900	•	•				San Joaquin Co. 8 mi W of Lodi/W of I-5 on Walnut Grove, Woodbridge, Cotta and I-5 Frontage Roads
Yolo Bypass WA	53	(530) 757-2431	D	•		•	•	Yolo Co. Approximately 3 mi E of Davis (4 mi W of West Sacramento) off I-80 and Frontage Road
Ecological Reserves								
Butte Creek Canyon ER	54	916 358-2900		•	H			Butte Co. Hwy 99 south of Chico. Skyway Road east. Honey Run Road east about 1 mile. Reserve is on the right side of road. Fishing by hand-carried boat permitted Feb 1 - April 30.
Butte Creek House ER	55	916 358-2900		•				Butte Co. Hw 99 south of Chico. Skyway Road east and north about 35 mi. Northeast on Humbug Road about 8 miles to reserve. Reserve is on the right.
Calhoun Cut ER	56	916 358-2900	•	•	•			Solano Co. Access by boat only via Lindsey Slough for fishing, waterfowl hunting.

D denotes "Disabled Access"

H denotes "Hand Carry"

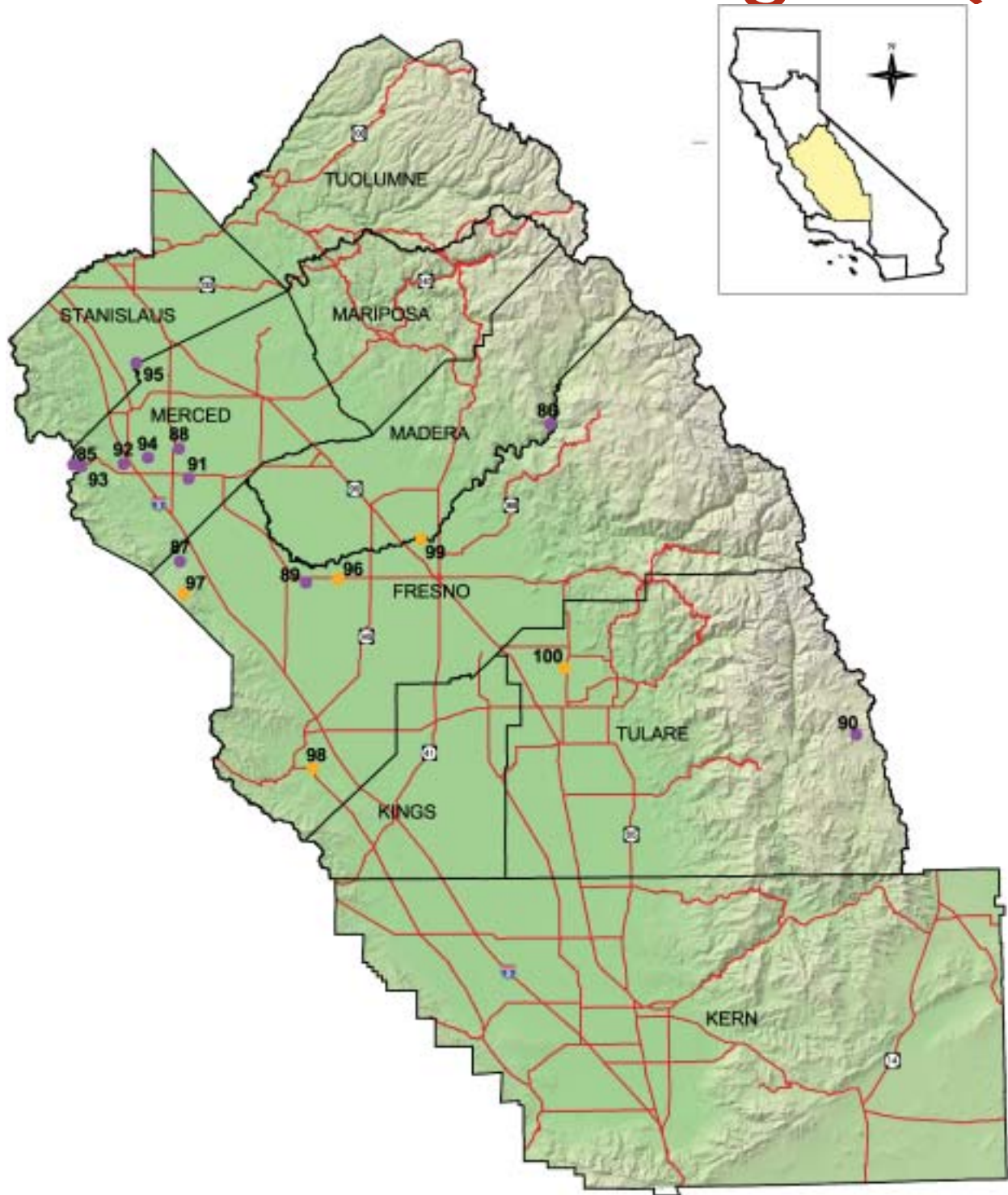
Central Coast Region (3)



Central Coast Region (3)	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	Info Center/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Big Sandy WA	57	(831) 649-2870	•					Monterey and San Luis Obispo Co. 9 mi N of Paso Robles. Entrance to parking lot is reached from Indian Valley Rd. on the east side of the Salinas River
Cache Creek WA	58	(707) 944-5500	•				•	Lake Co. 29 mi W of Williams, south of Hwy 20
Cedar Roughts WA	59	(707) 944-5500	•					Napa Co. Located off Pope Canyon Rd., 2.2 mi W of Pope Creek bridge, Lake Berryessa
Grizzly Island WA	60	(707) 425-3828	D	D		•	•	Solano Co. Within the Susiun Marsh approximately 10 mi SE of Fairfield. From the cities of Fairfield or Rio Vista on Hwy 12, turn S on Grizzly Island Rd 1mi E of Fairfield and proceed S 10 mi to the area headquarters. Fishing from boat/shore permitted.
Hill Slough WA	61	(707) 425-3828		•				Solano Co. Hwy 12 to Grizzly Island Rd
Indian Valley WA	62	(707) 944-5500	•	•	•			Lake Co. 25 mi W of Williams or 14 mi E of Clearlake Oaks off Hwy 20. Travel N on Walker Ridge Rd. to Bartlett Springs Rd., turn left to Indian Valley Reservoir
Knoxville WA	63	(707) 944-5500	•					Napa Co. 5 mi NW of Lake Berryessa
Laguna WA	64	(707) 944-5500	•	•				Sonoma Co. E of Sebastopol and W of Santa Rosa between Rohnert Park and the Russian River
Lake Berryessa WA	65	(707) 944-5500		•	•			Napa Co. On the east side of Lake Berryessa, from Monticello Dam on the south to Elicurea Creek on the north
Lake Sonoma WA	66	(707) 944-5500	•	•	•		•	Sonoma Co. 11 mi NW of Healdsburg off Dry Creek Rd., and about 4-1/2 mi SW of Cloverdale, off Hot Springs Rd.
Morro Bay WA	67	(831) 649-2870	•	•	•			San Luis Obispo Co. Western portion of Morro Bay between Fairbank Point and Cuesta-By-The-Sea
Moss Landing WA	68	(831) 649-2870	•	•	•		•	Monterey Co. Located adjacent to the north bank of Elkhorn Slough, 1-1/4 mi N of the town of Moss Landing on Hwy1
Napa-Sonoma Marshes WA	69	(707) 944-5500	•	•	•			Napa Co. Located west and north of Hwy 37 near the city of Vallejo, east and south of Hwy 121 near the cities of Sonoma and Napa
Petaluma Marsh WA	70	(707) 944-5500	•	•	•			Sonoma Co. 6 mi SE of Petaluma adjacent to the Petaluma River. Accessible only by boat via the Petaluma River or San Antonio Creek. Public boat ramps are located at the Petaluma Marina and on the west side of the Hwy 37 bridge
Point Edith WA	71	(831) 649-2870	•	•	•			Contra Costa Co. Located 2-1/2 mi E of Martinez, north of Waterfront Rd. Access by boat only from Suisun Bay
Rector Reservoir WA	72	(707) 944-5500	•	•				Solano Co. Along the Silverado Trail, S of Rector Reservoir
San Pablo Bay WA	73	(707) 944-5500	•	•	•			Marin Co. Located in the mudflats and surrounding San Pablo Bay waters in Marin County, between the mouths of the Petaluma River and Gallinas Creek
Ecological Reserves								
Albany Mudflats ER	74	(707) 944-5500		•				Alameda Co. I-80, exit Central Avenue W in City of Albany to the Reserve.
Atascadero Crk. Marsh ER	75	(707) 944-5500		•				Sonoma Co. Highway 116 to Green Valley Road W. Reserve is on the right.
Bair Island ER	76	(707) 944-5500	•	•				San Mateo Co. SF Bay. Access by boat from Redwood City. Hwy 101, exit Seaport Blvd to launch area. Closed Feb 15-May 20. Waterfowl hunting permitted.
Carmel Bay ER	77	(707) 944-5500		•	•		•	Monterey Co. Hwy 1, exit Ocean Ave. Proceed W. Reserve is offshore. Sport fishing permitted by boat using hook and line, spear gun or hand-held implements. No invertebrates may be taken.
Carrizo Plains ER	78	(707) 944-5500	•			•	D	San Luis Obispo Co. Hwy 101 north of SLO, exit Hwy 58 east. Exit Soda Lake S to Painted Rock Ranch Road. Goodwin Education Center (805) 475-2131
Del Mar Landing ER	79	(707) 944-5500		•	•			Sonoma Co. Hwy 1 S of Gualala. Access reserve via Bluff Top Trail off Leeward Road, S of Gualala Point Co Park. Reserve is offshore.
Morro Rock ER	80	(707) 944-5500		•				San Luis Obispo Co. Hwy 1, exit Morro Bay Blvd. Right on Harbor Str. Right on Embarcadero. Bear left to Coleman Dr. & Morro Rock. Only area between low tide mark & 10 feet elevation is open to public.
Napa River ER	81	(707) 944-5500		•		•	•	Napa Co. N of Yountville. Hwy 29 exit Oakville Cross Rd E to Silverado Trail. South on Silverado Trail to Yountville Cross Rd. W on Yountville Cross Rd to reserve.
Peytonia Slough ER	82	(707) 944-5500		•	H		•	Solano Co. Access via boat Suisun Slough. Hwy 12 in Suisun City. S on Main St. Left on Kellogg St. to Suisun City Boat Ramp. Fishing from boats permitted.
Redwood Shores ER	83	(707) 944-5500		•	H			San Mateo Co. Hwy 92 in Foster City. Exit 3rd Ave/Foster City Blvd S to reserve at intersect of Foster City & Beach Park.
Tomales Bay ER	84	(707) 944-5500	•	•	H			Marin Co. Hwy 1 N of Pt. Reyes Station near town of Bivalve. Waterfowl hunting permitted. Land closed Mar 1 - Jun 30.

D denotes "Disabled Access"
H denotes "Hand Carry"

San Joaquin Valley- Southern Sierra Region (4)

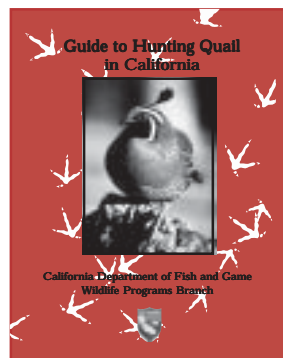


DFG map : LFB/ITB - C Turner

San Joaquin Valley-Southern Sierra Region (4)

	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	Info Center/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Cottonwood Creek WA	85	(209) 826-0463	•					Merced Co. 36 mi E of Gilroy and NE of Hwy 152
Kinsman Flat WA	86	(559) 243-4005	•					Fresno Co. 15 mi E of the town of North Fork, on Mammoth Pool Rd.
Little Panoche Reservoir WA	87	(209) 826-0463	•	•				Fresno Co. 5 mi W of Hwy 5 and 30 mi W of Firebaugh, on the southern side of Little Panoche Rd.
Los Banos WA	88	(559) 655-4645	•	•	•	•	•	Merced Co. 4 mi NE of Los Banos. From Hwy 152 near the east edge of Los Banos, turn N on Hwy 165; travel N 3 mi and then E (right) on Henry Miller Ave. for 3/4 mile
Mendota WA	89	(559) 655-4645	D	•		•	•	Fresno Co. 3 mi S of Mendota near Whites Bridge. Proceed S and E from Mendota on Hwy 180 3 mi to Whites Bridge.
Monache Meadows WA	90	(559) 655-4645	•	•				Tulare Co. 10 mi SW of Olancho (Jct Hwy 395 and 190) on S. Fork of Kern River
North Grasslands WA (China Island, Gadwall Unit, Salt Slough)	91	(209) 826-0463	D	•	•		•	Merced Co. 6 mi N of Los Banos. The China Island Unit is located between Newman and Gustine. From Gustine and the intersection of Hwy 33 and 140, travel 1.7 mi N on Hwy 33, turn right onto Canal School Rd., travel 1.4 mi and turn right onto Brazo Rd, travel 0.7 mi and turn left, proceed 1.2 mi. The Galdwall Unit is approximately two mi east of Los Banos at Santa Fe Grade. The Salt Slough Unit is approximately 7 mi N of Los Banos
O'Neill Forebay WA	92	(559) 655-4645	•	•			•	Merced Co. 10 mi W of Los Banos and two mi south of Santa Nella, west of Hwy 33
San Luis Reservoir WA	93	(559) 655-4645	•		•		•	Merced and Santa Clara Co. 30 mi east of Gilroy. Located on the south side of Pacheco Pass, along Hwy 152
Volta WA	94	(559) 655-4645	•	•				Merced Co. 3/4 mi N of Volta on Ingomar Grade. From Hwy 152 take Hwy 33 N to Santa Nella, or from I-5 take the Santa Nella exit and proceed S on Hwy 33; turn E on Henry Miller Ave. and travel E 4-1/2 mi; turn left over the railroad tracks and turn left again and proceed N about 3/4 mi on Ingomar Grade Rd.
West Hilmar WA	95	(209) 826-0463	•					Merced and Stanislaus Co. On the east side of the San Joaquin River, approximately 4mi downstream from Hills Ferry. Access is only by boat
Ecological Reserves								
Kerman ER	96	(559) 243-4014	•					Fresno Co. Hwy 180, 10 mi E of Mendota. Hwy 180 passes thru reserve. Hunt w/shotgun July 1 - Jan. 31.
Panoche Hills ER	97	(559) 243-4014	•					Fresno Co. I-5 exit Little Panoche Rd 18 mi W of Mendota. Go W about 12 mi. Take dirt road S of Mercey Hot Springs E to reserve. Contact Region re: seasonal closures.
Pleasant Valley ER	98	(559) 243-4014	•					Fresno Co. Exit I-5 onto Janye Ave. Head W to El Dorado Rd. Turn right, heading N. At intersect of Phelps Ave., turn left and go W approx. 2 to 3 miles until reach an "S" shaped bend in road. Park at gate on S side of road. Access on foot thru gate.
San Joaquin River ER	99	(559) 243-4014		•				Fresno Co. Access, including from river shore, is by permit only. Contact Region at number shown.
Stone Corral ER	100	(559) 243-4014	•					Tulare Co. Yettem Unit-Hwy 63 to 201. E on 201 about 3 mi until power lines cross road, E of Yettem. Reserve on each side. Sequoia Field Unit-Hwy. 63 between Ave 352 and 368. Reserve is W side of Hwy. Access by foot thru gate.

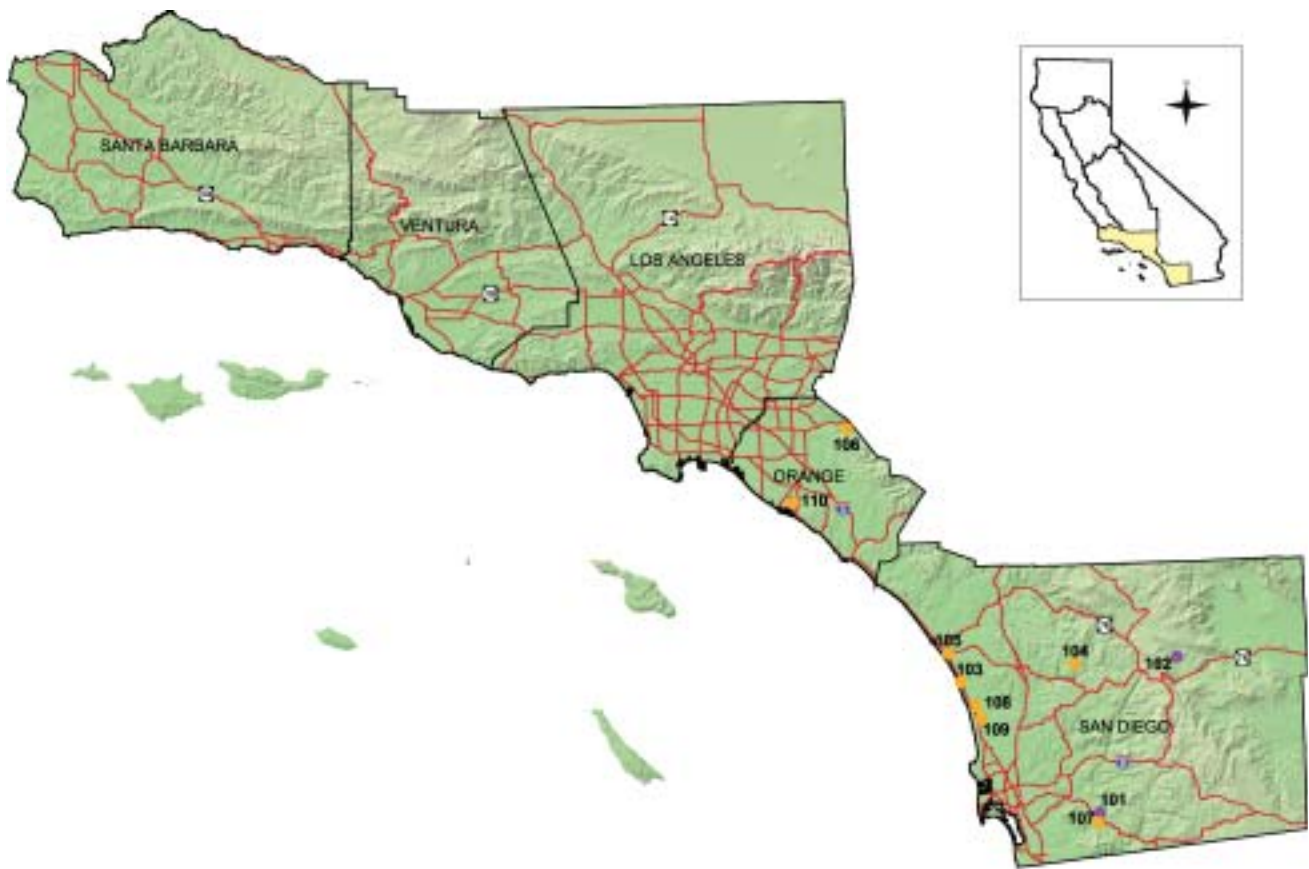
D denotes "Disabled Access"



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South Coast Region (5)




500 m: (RHS) - C-Tune

South Coast Region (5)	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	Info Center/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Hollenbeck Canyon	101	(858) 467-4201	•					San Diego Co. Approx. 15 miles south of El Cajon, off Highway 94. Turn E on Honey Springs Road. Small DFG parking area provides for day use.
San Felipe Valley WA	102	(858) 467-4201	•					San Diego Co. 10 mi NE of Julian between State Highways 78 and 79. County Hwy S-2 bisects the length of the wildlife area and provides public access
Ecological Reserves								
Batiquitos Lagoon ER	103	858 467-4201		•	•			San Diego Co. Hwy 5 in Carlsbad to Poinsettia Lane east. South on Batiquitos Drive. Right on Gabbiano Drive to reserve.
Boden Canyon ER	104	858 467-4201	•		•			San Diego Co. Hwy 78. Reserve is on north side of Hwy 78, about 3 mi north of Ramona. Upland game hunting may be permitted. Contact Regional Office for additional information.
Buena Vista Lagoon ER	105	858 467-4201		•	•	D		San Diego Co. Hwy 5. Exit Vista Way west. Left on Pacific Coast Highway to visitors center just south of Eaton Street.
Coal Canyon ER	106	858 467-4201	•					Orange Co. Contact Regional Office for additional information.
Rancho Jamul ER	107	858 467-4201	•	•				San Diego Co. Hwy 94. Reserve is west of 94 and north of Otay Lakes Road.
San Dieguito Lagoon ER	108	858 467-4201		•				San Diego Co. Hwy 5 exit Via de Valle west. South on Grand Avenue/ Jimmy Durante Blvd. East on San Dieguito Drive. Open 8a.m. to 5p.m. Portions of the reserve are closed to public access.
San Elijo Lagoon ER	109	858 467-4201		•				San Diego Co. Hwy 5 north of Solana Beach. Exit Manchester Avenue to reserve.
Upper Newport Bay ER	110	949 640-9956		•	•	D		Orange Co. Newport Beach. Hwy 405 to Jamboree Exit. West on Jamboree to Back Bay Drive. Proceed W to reserve. Newport Bay Naturalists and Friends (949) 640-6746. Non-motorized boats permitted in designated areas only.

D denotes "Disabled Access"

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service California Department of Fish and Game Dorfman Pacific




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California Waterfowl Association
(916) 648-1406
www.calwaterfowl.org
cwaeducation@calwaterfowl.org


• Deadline for CA Entries: March 15, 2003



Andrea Phan, 7, Redding



Eylee Shegbold, 10, Annapolis



Andrea Kimbro, 14, Sacramento

Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Ducks Unlimited

Eastern Sierra- Inland Deserts Region (6)



Eastern Sierra- Inland Deserts Region (6)

	Map No.	Phone No.	Hunting	Fishing	Boat Access	Info Center/Kiosk	Restroom(s)	Directions
Wildlife Areas								
Buttermilk Country WA	111	(760) 872-1171	•					Inyo Co. 12 mi W of Bishop on East Slope of Sierra Nevada
Camp Cady WA	112	(760) 872-1171	•					San Bernardino Co. 20 mi E of Barstow along Mojave River
East Walker River WA	113	(760) 872-1171	•	•				Mono Co. 6 mi N of Bridgeport along Hwy 182
Green Creek WA	114	(760) 872-1171	•	•				Mono Co. 8 mi S of Bridgeport on Hwy 395 to Green Creek Rd.
Imperial WA	115	(760) 359-0577	•	•	•	•	•	Imperial Co. East side of the Salton Sea on Hwy 111, 5 mi NW from Miland
Kelso Peak and Old Dad Mts. WA	116	(909) 597-9823	•					San Bernardino Co. 12 mi SE of Baker, along Kelbaker Rd., within E Mojave National Scenic Area
Marble Mountains WA	117	(909) 597-9823	•		•		•	San Bernardino Co. 2 mi NE of Amboy along Kelbaker Rd.
Pickel Meadow WA	118	(760) 872-1171	•	•				Mono Co. Sonora Pass; Sonora Jct., Hwys 108 and 395; across from US Marine training base
San Jacinto WA	119	(909) 654-0580	•			•	•	Riverside Co., 1/2 mi N of Lakeview on Davis Rd., E side of Perris Lake
Santa Rosa WA	120	(909) 597-9823	•					Riverside Co. 15 mi SW of Indio. Approximately 10 mi S of Indio on Hwy 86, take trail west to Martinez Canyon
Slinkard/Little Antelope WA	121	(760) 872-1171	•	•				Mono Co. S of Topaz Lake, W of Hwy 395 on Hwy 89
West Walker River WA	122	(760) 872-1171	•	•				Mono Co. Hwy 395 between Sonora Jct. (Hwy 108/395) and Walker
Ecological Reserves								
Baldwin Lake ER	123	(909) 597-9823	•		•	•		San Bernardino County. Hwy 18 east of Big Bear City. Reserve is at the intersection of Hwy 18 and Holcomb Valley Road on the north side of Baldwin Lake. Waterfowl hunting from boats only. Boats may only be used for waterfowl hunting.
By Day Creek ER	124	(909) 597-9823	•					Mono County. Hwy 395 about 4.5 mi west of Bridgeport, follow dirt road west of Bridgeport Ranger Station to the reserve.
Estelle Mountain ER	125	(909) 597-9823	•					Riverside County. Hwy 15 in El Cerrito. Exit Cajalco Road east. South on Lake Mathews Drive. South on Estelle Mountain Road to reserve, about 4 miles. Upland game hunting permitted.
Fish Slough ER	126	(909) 597-9823	•			•		Inyo and Mono Counties. Hwy 6 north of Bishop. Exit Jean Blanc Road west. North on Fish Slough Road for 2.5 mi. Reserve is on the east side of Fish Slough Road.
Indian Joe Spring ER	127	(909) 597-9823	•	•				Inyo County. Hwy 178. Reserve is 4 miles north of Trona, west of 178. Upland game hunting permitted.
Oasis Spring ER	128	(909) 597-9823	•					Riverside County. Hwy 111 on east side of the Salton Sea to Range Road. North on Range Road to reserve.
Piute Creek ER	129	(909) 597-9823	•					San Bernardino County. Hwy 95 10 mi south of junction with Hwy 163. West on graded utility road to reserve.
River Springs Lakes ER	130	(909) 597-9823	•	•				Mono County. Hwy 120 about 23 mi east of Mono Lake to River Springs Road. Northeast on River Springs Road for about 4 mi to reserve.
Saline Valley ER	131	(909) 597-9823	•	•				Inyo County. Hwy 190 about 25 mi east of Olancho. North on Saline Valley Road about 50 miles to Salt Lake and reserve.
San Felipe Creek ER	132	(909) 597-9823	•	•				Imperial County. Hwy 86 just south of junction with 78. Exit Old Kane Spring Rd west to reserve.
Santa Rosa Plateau ER	133	(909) 677-6951		•		•	D	Riverside County. Hwy 15 north of Temecula. Exit Clinton-Keith Rd. Proceed southwest 4 mi to Reserve. With the exception of guide animals, no pets are permitted.
West Mojave Desert ER	134	(909) 597-9823	•					San Bernardino County. Hwy 395 north of Kramer Junction (Hwys 58 and 395) about 7 miles. East on dirt road to reserve. Hunting permitted July 1 - Jan 31

D denotes "Disabled Access"



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Waterfowl Regulation Summary

Bag Limits Ducks

All Zones *Except* Colorado River Zone:

Canvasbacks Are Closed
5 per day; 10 in possession, including:
not more than 1 mallard hen
not more than 1 pintail either sex (only during 60 day season)
not more than 2 redheads either sex
not more than 4 scaup

Colorado River Zone:

7 per day; 14 in possession, including:
not more than 2 mallard hens
not more than 1 pintail either sex (only during 60 day season)
not more than 2 redheads either sex
not more than 4 scaup
not more than 2 Mexican-like ducks

Geese

Northeastern California, Southern San Joaquin Valley, and Balance of State zones:

3 per day, 3 may be white geese and 2 may be dark geese, not more than one of which may be a small Canada goose (including Aleutian Canada geese) except in special closure areas where Canada goose hunting is prohibited.

Southern California Zone

5 per day, up to 3 white and 3 dark, not more than one of which may be a small Canada goose (including Aleutian Canada geese).

Colorado River Zone

6 per day, up to 3 white and 3 dark, not more than one of which may be a small Canada goose.

Season Dates Ducks

Balance of the State Zone:

74 day split season: Oct. 26 - Nov. 10, 2002;
Nov. 30, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003
60 Pintail Season: Oct. 26 - Nov. 10, 2002;
Dec. 14, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003

Southern San Joaquin Valley Zone:

81 day split season: Oct. 19 to Nov. 3, 2002;
Nov. 23, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003
Pintail Season: Oct. 19 to Oct. 25, 2002;
Dec. 5, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003

Southern California Zone:

86 day straight season: Nov. 2, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003;
Pintail Season: Nov. 28, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003

Northeastern California Zone:

86 day straight season: Oct. 12, 2002 - Jan. 5, 2003;
Pintail Season: Oct. 12 - Dec. 10, 2002;

Colorado River Zone:

101 day straight season: Oct. 18, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003;
Pintail Season: Nov. 28, 2002 - Jan. 26, 2003

Geese

Balance of the State & Southern San Joaquin Valley Zones:

86 days: Nov. 2, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003

Southern California Zone:

100 days: Oct. 19, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003

Northeastern California Zone:

100 days: Oct. 12, 2002 to Jan. 19, 2003

Colorado River Zone:

101 days: Oct. 18, 2002 to Jan. 26, 2003

Brant

Statewide: November 10 to December 9

Youth Hunt Days

Northeastern Zone: Sept. 28 and 29, 2002

Balance of State, Southern San Joaquin Valley,
and Southern California Zones: Feb. 1 and 2, 2003

Colorado River Zone: Feb. 1, 2003

Photo by Alan Justice.